MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1982

Syrian-Iraqi Border Closure

Syria "finds itself forced to close the border with Iraq" to protect the security of Syrian citizens and the stability of their lives, a statement issued by the minister of the interior and broadcast by Damascus television announced. Justifying the closure the minister charged that the Baghdad "regime of killers" has been conspiring against Syria, providing a training base for the Muslim Brotherhood, sending ammunition, explosives and weapons into Syria to kill its people and weaken its defense capability, and training Iraqis for acts of sabotage inside Syria. We are confident that this decision will be temporary because the Iraqi people "will destroy the Baghdad hangman and his agent regime," the interior minister concluded.

An implementation order carried by SANA stated that the closure applies to personnel, cars and trains, taking effect for people and cars on 10 April and for transit vehicles and trains on 15 April.

"The puppet regime of Hafiz al-Asad has taken another step to consolidate its suspect alliance with the Khomeyni regime and Zionism against Iraq," Baghdad radio commented.

Nonaligned Meeting

At the conclusion of a 3-day meeting in Kuwait on means and measures to support the Palestinian struggle, the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau issued a final statement reported by Kuwait radio. The Middle East problem can be solved only by a comprehensive settlement that includes Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawl from all occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and enables the Palestinians to a exercise their rights to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent sovereign state, the statement proclaims. It calls on all states and organizations to assist the Palestinians, led by the PLO, in their struggle to achieve their rights.

After reiterating nonaligned condemnation of any partial or separate solution or any agreement that harms the rights of Arab states or the Palestinians or prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied territories, the statement expresses concern over attempts to impose the Camp David accords on the Palestinians. The statement also expresses "extreme anxiety" over the deployment of foreign forces in or near nonaligned countries in the Middle East.

Condemning Israel for ignoring UN Security Council resolutions on Jerusalem, the statement calls for convening the Security Council in order to impose against Israel measures provided for in Article VII of the UN Charter. The statement also expressed dissatisfaction with the hostile U.S. attitude toward the PLO and condemns U.S. misuse of the veto. The statement reaffirms support for Lebanon's independence and expresses anger over Israel's "oppressive and aggressive" measures in the Golan Heights, and "extreme anxiety" over recent events in occupied Palestinian lands.

Agreeing on the statement only after intensive discussion of the Sinai multinational force and the Camp David accords, the delegates deleted criticism of the Sinai force from the final draft, Cairo radio reported, citing AL-AKHBAR.

Lebanon

Lebanese Army Col Qasim Siblini was seriously wounded in an ambush by about 35 members of the Palestinian resistance, a statement by a Lebanese military source read over Beirut radio announced. The statement added that one of Siblini's companions was also wounded.

The Lebanese Army statement is an overt attempt at provoking opposition to the Palestinian resistance, a "responsible" PLO military source responded in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. Palestinian resistance members intervened, rescued Siblini and protected the lives of his companions, the PLO statement said.

PLO

Sayil Trip -- Staff Brig Gen Sa'ad Sayil, joint forces central operations chief, has left for Damascus to meet with the Syrian Army chief of staff to discuss ways of foiling the goals of any Zionist aggression, Voice of Palestine reported.

Resignation Denial -- The Occupied Homeland Affairs Department in Amman denied reports that Hamid Abu Sittah resigned as head of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, Amman's AR-RA'Y reported.

Ambassadorial Status in Hanoi -- Vietnam has upgraded PLO representation in Hanoi to ambassadorial level, according to Hanoi radio.

Iran

Qotbzadeh Arrest -- Former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and about 10 other people were arrested in Tehran, according to Parisian friends of Qotbzadeh cited by AFP.

Security Situation -- Three terrorists disguised as revolution guards wounded Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Javad Mansuri and killed his chauffeur, IRNA reported. The terrorists, who also wounded one of Mansuri's guards, fled the scene, according to IRNA.

Eight Mojahedin-e Khalq hideouts have been discovered, 11 active members arrested, and 3 others killed, according to an Islamic Revolution Committee announcement broadcast by Tehran radio. Twenty-four Kurdish rebels were killed this week, AFP reported citing KEYHAN. Interior Minister Nateq Nuri has been appointed commander in chief of all forces concerned with security, Tehran radio reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Ramadan Statement -- Popular Army Commander in Chief Taha Yasin Ramadan has declared that the Popular Army will have 500,000 fighters by the end of 1982, INA reported.

Hammadi Press Conference -- While we might forgive those Arabs who adopt a neutral stand, we cannot forgive those who support the Iranian enemy, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi stated at a Kuwait press conference reported by KUNA and INA. Hammadi called on Arab countries to discuss the Syrian regime's support for Iran. He also rejected a return to the 1975 Algiers agreement. Alleging that Israel has been supplying Iran with U.S. arms, he accused the United States of not living up to its claimed neutrality.

Velayati Statements -- Iran will not participate in the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad, Iranian Foreign Mininster 'Ali Akbar Velayati has stated, according to IRNA. Referring to Iran's three conditions of withdrawal, compensation and identification of the aggressor, Velayati noted news media reports that Iraq has accepted the third condition. If this is true, Iraq has started at the wrong end, Velayati declared at a Kuwait press conference reported by IRNA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 069

9 April 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVEIW i

INDIA

Mozambique President Machel Begins Visit 8 Apr E 1
Arrival Statements E 1
Banquet Remarks E 1
Meeting With Gandhi E 1
Protocol Signed E 2
World Bank Loan To Be Used To Expand Refineries E 2
State Assembly Elections Fixed for 19 May E 2
Briefs: Research in Pilotless Target Aircraft E 2

PAKISTAN

Habib Chatti, Yaqub Khan Hold Talks 7 Apr F 1
Check for Afghan Refugees F 1
Kuwaiti Paper on Haq Efforts To Appease Baluchis F 1
[ARAB TIMES 6 Apr]
Briefs: Islamic Bank Loan F 2

IRAN

Velayati Returns From Kuwait Nonaligned Session I 1
Comments on Meeting I 1
Islamic Congress Mediation Delegation Arrives I 2
Meets With Khamene'i I 2
Musavi Scores Iraqi 'Distortion' of Geography I 4
New Wave of Iraqi Expellees Being Resettled I 4
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 849 I 5
IRNA Reports Iraqi Casualties in Fighting I 5
Qasemlu on Iranian Military's Losses to Kurds [AFP] I 6
Further Details of Attack on Mansuri Reported I 6
'Top Cadre Hypocrites' Arrested in Raid I 7
AFP: Authorities Arrest Qotbzadeh in Tehran I 7
Clandestine Claims 1,000 Secretly Executed I 7
[Free Voice of Iran]
National Resistance Council Reveals Program I 8
[Free Voice of Iran]
NVOI Against Economic Ties With Pakistan, Turkey I 8

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL BEGINS VISIT 8 APR

Arrival Statements

BK080754 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique arrived in New Delhi today on a 5-day state visit. He was received at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, her Cabinet colleagues and diplomats. He was presented with a 21-gun salute and an interservices guard of honor.

In his welcome speech, President Reddy expressed India's concern at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. He said South Africa's continued refusal to solve the Namibian proglem and its aggression against Mozambique and Angola pose serious threats to international peace and stability. Referring to India's relations with Mozambique, he said these are growing steadily since Mozambique began its struggle for independence.

In his reply, President Machel said that his country has been deeply influenced by Mahatama Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru in its freedom struggle. He said his visit symbolizes a tribute to India for its leadership of the nonaligned world.

The distinguished visitor is to have official talks with the prime minister tomorrow. President Reddy is hosting a banquet in honor of the visiting dignitary tonight.

Banquet Remarks

BK090905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] India and Mozambique have called for demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and early independence of Namibia. Speaking at a banquet held in honor of Mozambique President Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President Reddy expressed concern over the influx of sophisticated arms into India's neighborhood, endangering peace in the region.

Reddy condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and unprovoked acts of aggression against frontline African states. He reaffirmed India's continued support to the liberation movement in southern Africa.

In his reply, Marshal Samora Moises Machel said that India and his country should coordinate their diplomatic efforts with other peace-loving countries to make the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone. He accused some Western powers of helping South Africa in carrying out its racial policies and said support from these countries encourages the Pretoria regime to prevent the independence of Namibia.

Meeting With Gandhi

BK090941 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi called on visiting Mozambique President Machel in New Delhi today. The two leaders exchanged views on bilateral and international matters for about an hour. They discussed developments in the Indian Ocean and in Africa.

Referring to the situation in Mozambique, President Machel dealt in detail on the ill effects of colonialism in his country and said very few trained cadres and professionals were left to undertake the development of his country. In this connection, he elaborated in detail the developmental needs of Mozambique and sought India's assistance.

The prime minister said that India will view their economic requirement with sympathy and will cooperate with that country. President Machel also apprised Mrs Gandhi about the difficult situation his country was facing as a result of constant pressure from South Africa.

While discussing the evils of apartheid, Mrs Gandhi described this as another form of civil war.

Protocol Signed

BK090945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] India will provide economic and technical assistance to Mozambique in industrial, agricultural and educational fields on a long-term basis. The two countries signed a wide-ranging protocol on economic cooperation at the end of President Machel's talks with Mrs Gandhi and other leaders in New Delhi today. Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh signed the protocol for India and Governor of the Bank of Mozambique (Prakash Ratilal) for his country.

The signing ceremony was performed in the presence of President Machel and Mrs Gandhi. In the industrial field, India will conduct techno-economic surveys in Mozambique, provide consultancy services and help in developing small and medium industries and in rural reconstruction. A team of experts will visit Mozambique shortly to identify industries to be set up there immediately. The industries include a bicycle unit, processing of scrap metal, (?soap) and edible oil, foundry units and construction of sponge iron plants.

Mozambique has also expressed interest in recruiting a large number of Indian medical and technical personnel in specialised areas.

WORLD BANK LOAN TO BE USED TO EXPAND REFINERIES

BK081513 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] India is to get U.S.$200 million from the World Bank as loan to expand its oil refineries. The amount will also be used for installation facilities to convert fuel oil into higher-value products like kerosene, diesel and aviation fuel.

The main beneficiaries of the loan will be the Bharat petroleum corporation, the Hindustan petroleum corporation and the refineries at Madras and Cochin.

STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS FIXED FOR 19 MAY

BK070831 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Assembly elections in West Bengal, Kerala, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh will be held on the 19th of next month. Byelections to seven Lok Sabha seats, including the repoll in Garhwal, will be held on that date. Byelection to 15 assembly seats in several states will also be held on the same day. This was announced by Chief Election Commissioner S.L. Shakhder at a news conference in New Delhi.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH IN PILOTLESS TARGET AIRCRAFT -- The aeronautical development establishment in Bangalore has taken up a research project of a pilotless target aircraft. A prototype of this sophisticated modern aircraft is expected to be ready in the near future. Disclosing this to newsmen in Bangalore, the director of the establishment, Air Vice Marshal Krishnamurthy, said the pilotless target aircraft is being widely used in the defense services in many advanced countries. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Mar 82 BK]

HABIB CHATTI, YAQUB KHAN HOLD TALKS 7 APR

BK071600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, held talks with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad on regional and international issues. The Iran-Iraq dispute, the Afghanistan situation and aid for the Afghan refugees were specially discussed during the talks. Ways and means to make the Islamic Conference Organization more effective with respect to its efforts to settle the Iran-Iraq war and find a political solution for the Afghan crisis were also considered. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan briefed Habib Chatti on the latest situation in the region. He assured him that Pakistan will continue to support the activities and objectives of the Islamic Conference Organization. Habib Chatti commended the humanitarian spirit of Pakistan under which it is providing shelter to more than 2.5 million Afghan refugees.

The secretary general of the Islamic Conference will call on the president tomorrow and present a check for $5 million from the Islamic countries for the Afghan refugees' welfare.

Check for Afghan Refugees

BK090925 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last night and handed over a check for $5 million for Afghan refugees. This amount has been contributed by a number of Islamic countries. On this occasion, Habib Chatti applauded the efforts Pakistan is making to look after the Afghan refugees. He assured full support for Pakistan's just stand.

The president conveyed thanks through him to the countries which have contributed the assistance to the Afghan refugees. He expressed the hope that assistance to the Afghan refugees would be continued until they are able to return to their homeland in honor and safety.

KUWAITI PAPER ON HAQ EFFORTS TO APPEASE BALUCHIS

GF071235 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 6 Apr 82 p 12

[By Trevor Fishlock]

[Text] Quetta, Pakistan -- In the forbidding mountains of Baluchistan, nomads and their camels are the main witness to a significant part of President Zia's effort to make this vast and politically sensitive territory more secure.

There have been reports in the West recently of trained Baluch tribesmen preparing for a revolt this summer. It has been said Quetta, the provincial capital, is rocked by frequent bomb blasts and that there is a curfew.

None of this is true, but there is a potential for political trouble and the Zia regime is keenly aware of it. Zia said two years ago that Baluchistan was ripe for seeds of subversion.

The situation and history of Baluchistan give it a vital place in the strategic considerations of the Soviet Union and the West. It is the largest of Pakistan's four provinces and is mostly rugged, dry and desolate. Its 134,000 square miles are more than two fifths of the country, but its population is only one eighteenth, 5.3 million of 90 million.

It is significant for Pakistan for three reasons. First, it is rich in gas, coal, copper and other minerals. Second, it abuts on uncertain Iran and Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, and its future is a specially among domino theorists. [sentence as published] Third, Baluch people have never unanimously and wholeheartedly accepted the concept of Pakistan, with its Punjabi ascendancy, and discontent among them has been an important thread in the country's history.

Like Bhutto, his predecessor, Zia was deeply shaken by the traumatic wrench of Bangladesh's secession, and believes passionately in a united Pakistan. Discontent in Baluchistan, if allowed to fester, would strike at Pakistan's roots, as a government official said in Quetta: "If Baluchistan goes, Pakistan goes."

Bhutto first tried political methods with Baluch tribes and nationalist sentiment. In the end he resorted to military force, but underestimated tribal passions and the fighting qualities of warriors whose ferocity was once well-known to soldiers of the British raj.

The Pakistani Army fought tribesmen from 1973 to 1977 and the conflict exacerbated Baluch bitterness. When Zia took power he stopped the fighting and sought to bind tribal wounds with cash.

He also changed the policy. His aim today is to do with rupees what bullets could never do, pouring money into the once dangerously neglected province. The government says spending will be 210 million pounds sterling next year compared with 40 million pounds sterling in 1976.

"Some spending decisions cannot be justified economically, a government official said. "But the development of Baluchistan is a political decision. If it is to remain part of Pakistan it must be developed." So power pylons march across deserts, water schemes proliferate, roads are built and new schools set out to raise the literacy rate of 13 percent, half the national average.

Priority is being given to an engineering feat which will remove an enduring grievance of the Baluch, their lack of access to the natural gas at Sui in the east of the province, a resource enjoyed by the rest of Pakistan.

A pipeline is being built through the Bolan pass to Quetta, along the route nomads are taking on their annual migration. The government insists the line should be finished by the time the nomads make the same journey next year.

In stitching Baluchistan more closely to the union with gaslines, power cables and water pipes, President Zia gives the impression of racing against time. Baluch nationalism is inchoate and formidably complex, and it would be possible to exaggerate its strength. Baluch territory covers parts of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan and extends more than 200,000 square miles.

Baluch society in Pakistan is today in the early stages of a profound change, with economic and educational developments loosening tribal loyalties and raising expectations. But the government admits there is still a long way to go.

Although separatism features in occasional windy rhetoric, a more commonly expressed Baluch desire is for autonomy.

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN -- The Islamic Development Bank has approved a loan of $16 million for the purchase of a tanker for the Pakistan national shipping corporation. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Mar 82 BK]

VELAYATI RETURNS FROM KUWAIT NONALIGNED SESSION

LD081714 Tehran IRNA in English 1532 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 8 Apr (IRNA) -- Foreign Minister Velayati returned from Kuwait to Tehran this afternoon after taking part in the non-aligned extraordinary session to consider the Palestinian problem and the Zionist regime's illegal annexation of the Golan Heights. Prior to coming to Tehran, the FM [foreign minister] met with Ash-Shariqah HEC [as received] Sheykh Soltan bin Mohammad al-Qasi and invited him to Iran. In his trip to Kuwait he outlined Iranian stances for the non-aligned foreign ministers and further described Iran's stances vis-a-vis the Zionist regime. In a stopover in the United Arab Emirates prior to going to Kuwait the foreign minister held talks with Shaykh Zayid, the UAE head, and some other high-ranking UAE officials. Speaking to reporters at Mehrabad Airport, the foreign minister said Iran held a special importance for the Palestinian problem and did not hesitate in taking steps in that regard.

Velayati said that the Iranian nation's policy towards the Zionist regime had been clear especially after the culmination of the Islamic revolution of Iran. He said that Iranians believed the only way to deal with the Zionist regime, which had usurped Muslims' lands, was armed struggle, although he did note that political avenues should not be abandoned. Speaking on the fruits of the conference the foreign minister said such sessions served to isolate the Zionist regime in the world and shed light on its brutal nature. In conclusion Velayati said his visit to the United Arab Emirates had been very constructive and positive, and that Iran had always aimed at developing its relationships with neighboring Muslim countries.

Comments on Meeting

LD081934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati today returned to Tehran after his trip to Kuwait and several other countries in the region. In an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent, Mr Velayati outlined the results of his trip. We now draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Velayati, (?you have just returned from the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in Kuwait. Could you please explain what happened for us)?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It has been emphasized many times before that in our foreign policy we give particular priority to the Palestine issue. And any time we feel it is possible to take a positive step toward the liberation of Palestine, we do not hesitate to take that step. One of the tasks undertaken recently in this connection was that of holding the extraordinary session of nonaligned foreign ministers. They were invited; and it is natural that we should welcome the idea and should participate in this session. We gave the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Palestine issue.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, the basic policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was determined by the imam himself about 20 years ago, from the start of the Islamic struggle of the Muslim nation of Iran under the leadership of the imam. That policy was that all the Islamic nations should unite and by the force of arms expel the usurping and occupying regime, which has taken these territories by force and does not understand anything but the language of force. (?We) also think that the fundamental solution to the Palestine problem is through armed struggle against the regime occupying Jerusalem. But at the same time, political options should not be discarded.

The advantage of such conferences is that they will isolate Israel in the international political arena and will make the world public opinion understand the nature of Israel. These conferences are also necessary to prepare the political ground for the final and main confrontation of Israel.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] This visit was not separate from our principles and foreign policy within the context that we have always announced. That is, we have always said we would like to expand relations with Muslim countries, particularly the neighboring Muslim countries. And in view of the fact that the UAE, which is Islamic and our nieghbour, has had strong links and common interests with us for a long time, it is natural that we should always take steps to expand and strengthen these relations as far as possible. And this recent visit was for the same purpose and in my view it was very useful and constructive. [end recording]

ISLAMIC CONGRESS MEDIATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD081702 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 8 Apr (IRNA) -- A four man mission selected by the World Islamic Congress with its headquarters in Karachi, Pakistan, arrived in Tehran this afternoon to consider the Iraqi imposed war and also to conduct certain negotiations with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This mission, comprising the secretary general of the World Islamic Congress, Ma'aruf ad-Davalibi; the Sri Lankan minister of transportation and Muslims affairs, Mohamed Hanif Mohamed; and Seyyed Heydar al-Husseini and Jamshid Araf, members of the World Islamic Congress, was welcomed by the Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi and Kazempur Ardabili, the deputy for economic and international affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regarding the objective of this mission Mohamed Hanif Mohamed said that in the World Islamic Congress in which mission from Iran had attended, the conclusion of the war was on the agenda of the congress. It was resolved that a mission selected by that congress take action on ending the Iraqi imposed war.

He added that they have come to Tehran to conduct some negotiations with Iranian officials. Mohamed Hanif Mohamed, while expressing his hope for ending the imposed war, said that the mission is to work in the same direction previous missions had [word indistinct] and they would follow the same goals. In conclusion, Hanif Mohamed said that this mission, after visiting Iran would leave for Iraq.

Meets With Khamene'i

LD090956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the four-member delegation chosen by the World Islamic Congress, which has arrived in our country with the intention of establishing peace between Iran and Iraq, had a meeting with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i last night. The Central News Unit correspondent reports that at this meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the delegation spokesman talked about the history of the activities of the World Islamic Congress and explained the motives behind his mission and that of his delegation.

Then Mr Khamene'i talked about the perpetual peace-loving and peaceful position of the Islamic Republic of Iran for putting an end to the war imposed on Iran by Iraq. At the end he said he hoped for the success of the delegation in achieving the goals of its mission.

After this meeting our foreign minister gave some details about the issues discussed in this meeting to the Central News Unit correspondent in an interview, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Velayati, what are the goals of the delegation which has come to Tehran in order to investigate the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, and where have they come from?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This delegation has come to Tehran in order to investigate the reasons behind and the situation arising from the war imposed on Iran by Iraq. This delegation has come to Iran on behalf of the conference for universalizing Islam which is based in Karachi. Each year this conference has a general meeting consisting of Islamic countries. There are nearly 44 countries represented in this general meeting, including Iran. This year the general meeting was held in Sri Lanka, and a delegation took part in that meeting on behalf of Iran. Our charge d'affaires has asked to enquire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs whether we are in favor of some steps being taken by that delegation for the establishment of peace between Iran and Iraq. We informed our charge d'affaires to tell them that the general policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is always to favor peace over war, and that it welcomes the attempts and good offices of every individual or group which is acting in good will. It is natural that we welcome this delegation.

[Question] Has this delegation brought with it any new proposals, and what issues were discussed in their meeting with Mr Khamene'i today?

[Answer] At the outset they announced that they have no new proposals, and that they have come only to hear the views of both sides to see if they can reach a solution and formula for putting an end to these hostilities. His Excellency Mr Khamene'i stressed that Iran is in favor of peace, that Iran did not start the aggression, that Iran is merely defending its sovereignty and its legitimate rights, and that if as a delegation sent by the Islamic Conference [as heard] they wish to implement and propagate Islamic principles they should pay attention to this binding Islamic principle: that defense is obligatory. They should also allow Iran the right of self-defense. Khamene'i repeated Iran's willingness for the establishment of peace, provided that the three conditions which we have always stipulated are taken into consideration by this delegation or any other delegation which comes to Iran to mediate.

[Question] What were the reactions of the delegation members to Iran's conditions; and did you reach any common ground in your discussions with them today or not?

[Answer] No, as I said before, they merely listened to our viewpoints. Tehran is the first place they have visited. From Tehran they go to Baghdad. So they did not express any definite opinions. They merely described the history of the conference which was formed in 1926 and which has continued its meetings to the present time, and they referred to some of its activities and their own backgrounds. They then explained their mission. His Excellency Mr Khamene'i made some comments in his capacity as president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council. Just the same comments which he had made to the UN representative and the representatives of the Islamic Conference.

[Question] You took part in the extraordinary session of the ministers of the Nonaligned Movement. What steps have been taken by Iran to prevent the holding of that conference in Baghdad? Have you had any contacts with the members, the foreign ministers of revolutionary countries in order to prevent the holding of that conference in Baghdad or not?

[Answer] To date we have sent two formal notes to the Embassy of Cuba which is the present official host of the nonaligned countries, saying that the venue for the nonaligned conference should be transferred from Baghdad to another place. In addition, we have carried out extensive diplomatic efforts on a worldwide basis, through myself, through the deputies of foreign ministries or through our ambassadors and charges d'affaires.

As you noted, in the recent extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Conference in Kuwait we also had some contacts with several countries and expressed our views. However, in view of the fact that the program of this session was known in advance, as it was an extraordinary session and its agenda was concerned merely with the issue of Palestine, it was natural that that issue [of the change of the venue of the Nonaligned Conference] was not officially discussed there.

God willing, toward the end of May the conference of the ministers of the nonaligned countries will be held in Cuba. God willing, we will take part in that conference and will officially defend our views about changing the venue of the nonaligned summit conference from Baghdad to another place. [end recording]

MUSAVI SCORES IRAQI 'DISTORTION' OF GEOGRAPHY

LD081728 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 7 Apr (IRNA) -- Prime Minister Musavi today criticised Baghdad for distorting geographical facts (?by publishing) certain incongruous maps of the region.

Musavi said before its invasion against Iran, the ruling regime in Baghdad had published geography text-books in which parts of the Iranian Province of Hormozgan had been portrayed as the "Northern Arab Emirates." He said also that the maps published in Baghdad also gave different names to many cities in Iran. He said the geography text-books which had been printed in Iraq showed a well-organised plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Musavi, who was talking to a group of graduating officers of the army officers' college in Tehran said that despite all plots, the Islamic revolution had survived owing to the people's reliance on God-fearing values and the trust in Imam Khomeyni's leadership. He said today nineteen months after the undeclared war had been imposed on Iran, the country's stand with respect to the aggression against it was the same as it was when the war broke out. Said he: "We have always warmly welcomed all missions coming here for establishing peace, but we have not backed down an inch for our earlier demands, nor will we do so in the future."

Musavi said that if the countries of the region really wished to preserve the political map of the region as it is, they should think about ways and means to punish the aggressor, and remember that "our nation will not cease to fight as long as it had not received the war damages and as long as the aggressor has not been condemned."

NEW WAVE OF IRAQI EXPELLEES BEING RESETTLED

LD081752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, by 1400 today 2,113 Muslim Iraqi brothers and sisters expelled from their country had been transferred to the temporary camp for expellees in the Kani Rasht region.

According to the report, as of 1800 today 800 of these expellees had been transferred to Javanrud and 500 had been taken to the camp for Iraqi expellees in the city of Jahrom. This afternoon seven of the expellees were taken to the Imam Khomeyni Hospital in Bakhtaran suffering from exposure after walking a great distance. So far 10 of the expellees have been martyred because of crossing difficult terrain in severe cold weather. The body of one was buried in Javanrud and the bodies of two others were buried in Kani Rasht. The bodies of seven others have been left on the border areas between Iran and Iraq.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 849

LD081730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Communique 849 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, combatants of Islam, opening fire on enemy positions, tank emplacements and artillery bunkers, inflicted some loss and damages on the Saddamist invaders.

In the Gilan-e Gharb sector, artillery units of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on an enemy supply route and stopped the movement of Iraqi forces. During these operations, more than 15 Saddamists were killed or wounded and 1 of their 106-mm guns was blown up along with its carrying vehicle. During some other operations in the same sector, one enemy tank, three motor vehicles, one ammunition depot and two squad trenches were set on fire and destroyed.

In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector, our forces prevented the activities of enemy tanks and mortars and at the same time completely destroyed an ammunition dump and several assembly points of the Iraqi troops.

On the Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab axes, zealous warriors of our tribesmen, with their other combative brothers, have effectively been involved in crushing the enemy and on all fronts of the above-named sector they have inflicted losses and damage on the invaders.

Thanks to the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against a motorized enemy unit on the Susgan-Toveyleh road, several enemy vehicles with their passengers were set ablaze. Meanwhile, several supply positions on the above-named sector were destroyed.

Exchanges of fire continued on most of the southern fronts with our forces maintaining superiority. On various fronts of this sector, our combatants maintained their superiority and defended their positions and are successfully carrying out their missions.

In the Abadan sector, heavy-weapon fire of the army of Islam destroyed one mortar and several trenches of the enemy's infantry units, and several Saddamists were killed.

Yesterday several residential districts of Abadan came under enemy fire and several houses were demolished. Several of our compatriots were wounded or martyred.

Thanks to fire by the Navy personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions in the occupied part of Khorramshahr and the other side of the Arvand Rud, a total of six observation posts, two slit trenches and one ammunition depot of the aggressive forces were destroyed and several Saddamist soldiers were killed or wounded.

IRNA REPORTS IRAQI CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING

LD081808 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ilam, 8 Apr (IRNA) -- Thirty Iraqi soldiers were killed and four enemy artillery pieces were smashed before dawn Wednesday when the guerrilla units of the Islamic forces penetrated enemy positions in the Ilam region of Dasht-e Helaleh. An IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps] commander confirming the report, added that this attack resulted in the complete destruction of the enemy's artillery base in the region, which was later uselessly bombed by the Iraqi aggressor. The commander further indicated that the Iranian defenders returned to their base safely.

In the western regions of Meymak and Mehran, more Iraqis were killed as the Islamic forces smashed two enemy artillery [words indistinct] one 75-caliber machinegun position, damaging several Iraqi vehicles. In another development some Iraqi aircraft violated the air space of Mahabad, West Azarbayjan, Thursday morning and were heavily countered by the jet fighters of the Islamic defenders which forced them to flee. These aggressor planes on their return flight to Iraq dropped bombs on the surrounding mountains. No immediate report was available on the probable casualties of the attack.

QASEMLU ON IRANIAN MILITARY'S LOSSES TO KURDS

NC081632 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Apr (AFP) -- As it advanced on the Iraqi front last month, the Iranian Army was losing men, weapons and territory to Kurdish guerrillas, a separatist leader said in an interview published here today.

'Abdorrahman Qasemlu, who leads the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, told the daily LIBERATION that guerrillas belonging to his movement had occupied army bases in Iranian Kordestan and captured sophisticated weaponry, including two anti-tank missiles.

The Kurdish movement's biggest problem, he said, was "the economic blockade -- we lack fuel."

Mr Qasemlu said he believed Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni did not want the 18-month-old war with Iraq to end "because he doesn't want the army to go back to the barracks."

Mr Qasemlu did not believe that the Iranian Army could pursue its attacks against Iraqi troops, because he estimated that "over 15,000 soldiers died during the last offensives."

The Kurdish leader was in Paris to participate in a meeting of the "National Resistance Council" set up in France by former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and People's Mojahedin leader Mas'ud Rajavi.

FURTHER DETAILS OF ATTACK ON MANSURI REPORTED

LD081656 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, Apr 8 (IRNA) -- Javad Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for consulate and cultural affairs, survived an assassination attempt in Tehran this morning. Three terrorists, disguised as revolutionary guards, attacked the car carrying Mansuri at 0700 hours today on Modarres freeway. For ten minutes fire was exchanged between Mansuri's guards and the terrorists, who used handgrenades, Kalashnikovs and G-3 guns.

Mansuri received wounds in his right arm, left leg and the liver, while his driver was martyred and one of his guards was wounded.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary was immediately taken to the police hospital and he is reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The three terrorists fled the scene of the incident. The same report said that a number of bombs were discovered at the scene and were defused.

Meanwhile, a pedestrian received minor injuries when Mansuri's car crashed to the wall of a girls' school. She was immediately taken to the hospital.

'TOP CADRE HYPOCRITES' ARRESTED IN RAID

LD081800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Central Islamic Revolution Committee]

[Text] Following extensive investigations and round-the-clock efforts made by the self-sacrificing guards of the Islamic revolution committees, eight important safe houses belonging to the hypocrites have been discovered. During the destruction of these dens of corruption, 11 active members of the hypocrites organization, including several top cadre members of this American splinter group, were arrested; 3 others were killed.

Several G-3's, Colts and handgrenades and a large number of documents and papers were captured. The papers were related to the group's internal operations and provided evidence of their desperate struggle to attack the forces of the Islamic revolution.

These operations were carried with the cooperation and devotion of the Hezbollahi nation, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps brothers -- who are ready to give their lives -- and the prosecutor's office. (Humayun Mahdi), one of the devoted guards of the Islamic revolution committee's ninth region, was martyred.

AFP: AUTHORITIES ARREST QOTBZADEH IN TEHRAN

NC090918 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Iranian authorities arrested former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and about 10 other people in the capital Tehran yesterday, friends of Mr Qotbzadeh said here today.

Mr Qotbzadeh was arrested at his home in a Tehran suburb with his brother, the friends said.

Mr Qotbzadeh, who was foreign minister from December 1979 to September 1980, had been arrested a first time in November 1980 for allegedly having made "provocative remarks" on television. He was released after three days.

Since his resignation from the government, Mr Qotbzadeh has been working on several books about the evolution of Islam and the influence of Iran's Islamic revolution.

His brother, who was at his home at the time Mr Qotbzadeh was arrested, had never been involved in politics, the sources said.

CLANDESTINE CLAIMS 1,000 SECRETLY EXECUTED

NC071608 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that in recent weeks hundreds of prisoners have been secretly executed in prisons in Tehran and other cities. He states that during the past 2 months more than 1,000 prisoners were executed and that most of their bodies were buried in Khatunabad and Behesht-e Zahra cemeteries in new numbered graves.

Our correspondent, who saw the new graves being dug in these two cemeteries, says that Evin Prison officials have announced that 1,000 prisoners have been transferred to Qezel Hesar Prison. However, these prisoners' families have no news of their fate and undoubtedly they were executed during the past 2 months in great secrecy and without trials. Khomeyni's mass media have not published any reports on this. Most of those executed were supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, the Peykar organization, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq (minority) and other antiregime groups.

NATIONAL RESISTANCE COUNCIL REVEALS PROGRAM

NC081732 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Paris that the National Resistance Council's program for the period after Khomeyni's downfall has been published in Paris. This program foresees the formation of a 6-month provisional transitional government and at the end of this period elections for a constituent assembly.

The transitional government will be run by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mas'ud Rajavi. Following the formation of the constitutent assembly, Bani-Sadr and Rajavi will tender their resignations to the assembly.

Among the programs of the National Resistance Council and of the provisional transitional government are the freeing of political prisoners, the immediate termination of the war with Iraq and the establishment of a just peace that will guarantee Iran's territorial integrity, the dissolution of all the present regime's organizations which are used to impose oppression and suppression, the establishment of open courts to try those responsible for the regime's oppression and suppression, and the observance of equality for men and women and of all human rights.

NVOI AGAINST ECONOMIC TIES WITH PAKISTAN, TURKEY

TA090705 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The First Step Toward Economic Independence"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As experience has shown and as all of our country's far-sighted officials acknowledge, the basis of having independence of action in domestic life and in the international arena is not having economic, political, cultural and military dependence; this is a reality. The future evolution of our revolution and society depends to what extent we adopt consistent and widespread measures toward achieving this reality, not only from the political and military viewpoint, but most important from the economic viewpoint.

The fact is that in the course of the more than 3 years that have passed since our revolution, as a result of the subverions and compromises of the elements of the counterrevolution and the liberals on the one hand, and due to the inexperience, incompetence and self-centrism of some of the authorities on the other, our Islamic Republic could not take effective measures toward maintaining the country's economic independence.

Without doubt the multifarious plots and the economic boycott by world-devouring America and its allies have created great obstacles on the path of our people's and homeland's movement toward economic independence. The thwarting of the plots of the United States and the counterrevolution, and exposing the clique of Bani-Sadr and the multifarious spectrum of the liberals prepared the ground for conditions in which the loyal followers of the imam's line were able to gain control of affairs.

Now, as the imam has said, the authorities have no excuse to justify the country's lack of progress toward self-sufficiency and economic independence, and if there is any flaw we should see this flaw and shortcoming among ourselves.

In order to achieve self-sufficiency and economic independence one must above all count on domestic capabilities, the nation's creative power, internal sources of wealth, the enormous talents of experts loyal to the Islamic Republic and the aware workers and toilers.

However, the fact that must not be overlooked is that every emancipated country, in the initial stages of the implementation of its economic programs, and in order to renovate the economy, to industrialize the country and to create national technology and heavy industries, is in need of establishing extensive economic relations with the outside world and with countries that have outstanding progress in these fields. The establishment of even extensive relations with the world's developed countries for maintaining the country's economic and industrial requirements, and the creation and foundation of the basis for an active, strong and self-sufficient economy is necessary, on condition that these relations are on the basis of respect for our homeland's national sovereignty and independence and on the basis of mutual benefits and devoid of any political conditions.

Today the world's economic system is such that no country, even developed countries, can erect a Wall of China around themselves. The main thing is the characteristic and particulars of relations with the outside world. The important thing is how should the social and economic system of the country with which we are establishing economic relations be. Should it be dependent on the interests of the arrogant and the exploiters, or be a supporter and guardian of the oppressed and toilers? Should it be dependent on world-devouring America and its satellites, or have an independent economy, or be striving toward liberation from dependence?

The United States and its allies know, and the compromising liberals and our domestic billionaires also know that the Islamic Republic of Iran has no intention of compromising with America and its allies. However, we all know that America and its allies are not giving up. Although our nation has thrown these international plunderers out the door, all their efforts aim at entering through the window. Currently, in order to continue the plunder of the wealth of emancipated countries, international and multinational monopolies, headed by U.S. monopolies, in addition to resorting to various overt and covert ploys and plots, have exerted their effort to make use of second-hand and third-hand companies, particularly in countries dependent on them in the Third World, in order to infiltrate into emancipated countries.

Let us not search very far. Presently, America and its allies have not only drawn countries like Pakistan and Turkey into the orbit of their adventurous military policies by means of war bases and military agreements that lead to bondage, but from the economic viewpoint also these two countries are dependent on the United States and its allies.

It is perhaps no longer a secret to our nation and to our country's far-sighted officials that world-devouring America does not put money and arms at the disposal of this or that regime merely for nothing. America's military and economic policy is determined by American cartels and trusts. It is these cartels and trusts that plunder both the Turkish nation and the Pakistani people, and who through their elements in these countries infiltrate into the market of the Third World's developing and emancipated countries.

Does anyone have any doubt of the fact that the economies of Turkey and Pakistan are dependent on Western monopolies? How can an emancipated country take steps toward economic independence by establishing extensive economic relations with countries that are themselves captive in the claws of Western monopolies and whose economy is dependent on the West to the marrow of their bones?

Why do we not want to see this certain and indisputable fact, and why do we hurl insults in the face of this statement of the facts?

If the liberals and the domestic billionaries hurl insults this is another matter because only one thing matters for them, and that is plunder and amassing wealth, particularly through legal fraud. But why the far-sighted officials who truly desire the economic independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

From this very first step toward renovating the economy, creating thriving and strong economic foundations, a national technology one must avoid doing anything to make us fall from the frying pan into the fire.